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Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council

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ANNUAL REPORT  
OF THE  
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH  
FOR THE YEAR  
1959



ROSETTA C. BARKER, M.B., B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.








Shoreham-by-Sea Urban District Council

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PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

(As at 31st December, 1959)

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Chairman .. Councillor E.R. Suter.  
Vice-Chairman .. Councillor F. Edwards.  
Ex-officio .. Councillor R. Browne,  
(Chairman of the Council)

Councillor R.L. Elliott.

" B.H.C. Fowler.

" G.E. Gouldsmith.

" Mrs. F.M.L. Richards.

" F.W. Warren.

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT STAFF

---

Medical Officer of Health .. T.H. Harrison, M.R.C.S.,  
L.R.C.P., D.P.H., D.T.M. & H.  
(Resigned May 1959)

Rosetta C. Barker, M.B.,  
B.Ch., B.A.O., D.P.H.  
(Appointed 1st Sept. 1959)

Chief Public Health Inspector .. R.G. Goodbody, M.R.S.H.,  
M.A.P.H.I.

Public Health Inspector .. B.A. Williams, A.R.S.H.,  
M.A.P.H.I.

Clerical Staff .. Miss Skinner.  
Mrs. Warr.





'Phone.  
Shoreham-by-Sea  
4242

Public Health Department,  
"St. Wilfrid's",  
Ham Road,  
Shoreham-by-Sea.

September, 1960

To The Chairman and Members  
of the Urban District Council of  
Shoreham-by-Sea.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my  
Annual Report for the year 1959.

At December 31st I had completed  
only four months of office as Medical Officer of Health  
of the District, having taken up my appointment on  
1st September 1959.

Statistics. The Registrar General estimated the mid-  
year population of the Urban District as 15,980 persons  
that is 510 more than in the previous year.

The total number of live births was 252  
(273 in 1958) and the corrected birth rate is 15.38 as  
compared with a birth rate of 16.5 for England and  
Wales.

There were 106 male deaths and 88 female  
deaths, a total of 194 deaths from all causes as compared  
with 149 for 1958. The corrected death rate was 12.2  
as compared with a rate for England and Wales of 11.6.  
The number of deaths of infants under 1 year was 4.  
(4 in 1958).

Infectious Diseases. In 1959 Measles accounted for the  
largest number of notifications. There was no case of  
diphtheria. It is exactly 100 years ago in 1859 that  
separate identification of diphtheria as a cause of  
death was started. At that time, Diphtheria was a  
killer and as recently as 1936 the number of deaths from  
Diphtheria was 3081 for the year. The picture has  
markedly changed due to the successful immunisation  
campaign which was started in 1940, but with its success  
people's interest has waned; they think that all is  
well now and they can't get Diphtheria and so remain



unimmunised. However, this is not the case. The number of cases of diphtheria has shown a rise recently and unless the percentage of the population immunised reaches a sufficiently high level, the threat of diphtheria recurring in the community, is a real one.

Poliomyelitis. There were no cases of Poliomyelitis. The campaign continues for the protective vaccination against Polio and further age groups have been included in the National Scheme. This is very important since a not inconsiderable proportion of the deaths occurs in the older age groups.

I wish to express my thanks to the Members of the Council for their help and support, to the officers of other Departments for their cooperation, and in my own Department especially to Mr. Goodbody, the Chief Public Health Inspector.

I am, Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

ROSETTA C. BARKER.

Medical Officer of Health



# S O C I A L   C O N D I T I O N S   A N D   S T A T I S T I C S.

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Shoreham-by-Sea is situate on the south coast, midway between Brighton and Worthing. Flowing down from Bramber in the north, the River Adur bounds the town on its west side; winding under the Norfolk Bridge, it then flows eastwards until it again turns southwards at Kingston. In this way, the river cuts off from Shoreham town, the shingle beach south of the Adur.

The town possesses two public recreation areas, namely - Buckingham Park which is situated at the foot of the Downs north of the town. Comprising 38 acres, it is used as a public park and pleasure ground available for general sports and recreation purposes. The second is the Adur Recreation Ground which is situated on the west side of the river Adur near the Norfolk Bridge. This comprises 24 acres, 12 acres being available for recreation purposes.

The District is divided into six Wards for local Government Electoral purposes, five Wards each being represented by three Councillors, and one Ward by two Councillors.

## GENERAL STATISTICS.

Area in Acres .....	3,119
Registrar General's estimate of resident population (mid-year 1959)	15,980
Population (Census 1951) .....	13,052
Rateable Value as at 31.Dec.59 .....	£319,402
Sum represented by a penny rate ....	£1,300
Number of inhabited houses and flats according to valuation list at 31.Dec.59 .....	5,319





# VITAL STATISTICS

These are calculated on estimated mid-year Home  
Population of 15,980

## Births.

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Live Births.			
Legitimate .....	239	135	104
Illegitimate .....	13	6	7
	<u>252</u>	<u>141</u>	<u>111</u>

L.B.R. per 1,000 population ..... 15.7  
 L.B.R. after applying Area Comparability factor 15.38  
 Illegitimate Live Birth % of total Live Births. 5.15

## Still Births

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Legitimate .....	7	3	4
Illegitimate .....	-	-	-
	<u>7</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>4</u>

Still Birth Rate per 1,000 Live Births  
 and Still Births ..... 27

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>
Total Live and Still Births.			
Legitimate .....	246	138	108
Illegitimate .....	13	6	7
	<u>259</u>	<u>144</u>	<u>115</u>

L.B.R. = Live Birth Rate  
 S.B.R. = Still Birth Rate.





Infant Deaths (under 1 year)

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
Legitimate .....	2	1	3
Illegitimate .....	1	-	1
	<u>3</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>4</u>

Infant Mortality Rates.

Total Infant deaths per 1,000 total	
live births .....	15.87
Legitimate deaths per 1,000 total	
legitimate live births .....	12.55
Illegitimate deaths per 1,000	
illegitimate live births .....	77

<u>Neonatal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths	
under 4 weeks per 1,000 total	
live births .....	11.9

<u>Early Neonatal Mortality Rate</u> (deaths	
under 1 week per 1,000 total	
live births .....	11.9

<u>Perinatal Mortality Rate</u> (stillbirths	
and deaths under 1 week combined	
per 1,000 total live and still	
births) .....	38.6

Maternal Mortality (including abortion) ..... Nil.

	<u>Males</u>	<u>Females</u>	<u>Total</u>
<u>All Deaths</u> .....	106	88	194

Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 population...	12.1
Death Rate after applying Area	
Comparability factor...	12.2





CAUSES OF DEATH

			Males	Females	Total
Tuberculosis, respiratory	..	..	2	1	3
Tuberculosis, other	..	..	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease	..	..	1	-	1
Diphtheria	..	..	-	-	-
Whooping Cough	..	..	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections	..	..	-	1	1
Acute Poliomyelitis	..	..	-	-	-
Measles	..	..	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases	..	..	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach	..	..	4	1	5
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus	..	..	9	1	10
Malignant neoplasm, breast	..	..	-	6	6
Malignant neoplasm, uterus	..	..	-	2	2
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasma	..	..	10	8	18
Leukaemia, aleukaemia	..	..	-	-	-
Diabetes	..	..	1	-	1
* Vascular Diseases of nervous system	..	..	10	12	22
Hypertension with heart disease	..	..	-	1	1
Other heart disease	..	..	14	14	28
Other circulatory disease	..	..	6	5	11
Influenza	..	..	1	1	2
Pneumonia	..	..	4	5	9
Bronchitis	..	..	7	2	9
Other diseases of respiratory system	..	..	1	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	..	..	-	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	..	..	-	3	3
Nephritis and nephrosis	..	..	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate	..	..	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	..	..	-	-	-
Congenital malformations	..	..	-	-	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases	..	..	3	7	10
Motor vehicle accidents	..	..	2	1	3
All other accidents	..	..	2	3	5
Suicide	..	..	-	-	-
Homicide	..	..	-	-	-
* Coronary Disease and Angina	..	..	29	12	41
			106	88	194





The Area Comparability takes account of the age and sex distribution of the population, and its use enables comparisons to be made with the crude rate for England and Wales, or with the corresponding adjusted rate for any other district

Below I give certain statistics for England and Wales for comparison -

Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population .....	16.5
Still " " " 1,000 Live and Still Births ...	20.9
Infant Mortality Rate - all infants per 1,000	
<del>legitimate</del> live births..	22.2
Neonatal Death Rate - all infants per 1,000 L.B. ...	15.8
Maternal Mortality .....	0.38
Perinatal Death Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births	34.2
Death Rate (Crude) per 1,000 population , , , , , , , ,	11.6

#### Infantile Mortality.

There were 4 deaths of infants under 1 year of age and of these 3 occurred within the first 24 hours. The table on page 9 shows the causes of these deaths.

#### Maternal Mortality.

There were no maternal deaths during the year.

#### Vital Statistics Years 1947 - 1959.

A table showing these, is on page 10





CAUSES OF DEATH IN CHILDREN UNDER ONE YEAR.

CAUSE	Under 24-hrs.	1 day - 1 wk.	1 - 2 weeks.	2 - 3 weeks.	3 - 4 weeks.	1 - 3 months.	3 - 6 months.	6 - 9 months.	9 - 12 months.	TOTAL
Pulmonary Tuberculosis. Prematurity	...					1				1
Cardiac Failure. Haemolytic Disease of the newborn	1									1
Cerebral Haemorrhage. Tentorial tear	1									1
Anoxia. Partial Atelectasis and cardiac failure	1									1
Totals ...	3					1				4





TABLE SHOWING VITAL STATISTICS - 1947 - 1959

Year.	Estimated Population.	LIVE BIRTHS.			DEATHS		RATES			
		Males	Females	Total.	Males	Females	Total	Crude Birth	Crude Death	Infant Death.
1947	11,900	118	136	254	73	60	133	21.3	11.2	20.0
1948	12,190	112	102	214	73	56	129	17.6	10.6	33.0
1949	12,480	112	94	206	90	69	159	16.5	12.7	29.0
1950	12,780	79	83	162	63	77	140	12.7	10.9	43.2
1951	12,970	74	103	177	87	61	148	13.6	11.4	28.2
1952	12,890	96	95	191	79	69	148	14.8	11.5	10.5
1953	12,060	90	80	170	83	59	142	13.01	10.9	23.5
1954	13,510	103	109	212	75	53	128	15.7	9.5	9.4
1955	14,190	114	94	208	67	93	160	14.7	11.3	33.7
1956	14,650	87	92	179	70	65	135	14.7	11.3	46.8
1957	15,090	104	109	113	78	59	137	17.7	10.0	NIL
1958	15,470	136	137	273	79	70	149	17.7	9.6	14.7
1959	15,980	141	111	252	106	88	194	15.7	12.1	15.87





Section II

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES

---

The following diseases are notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health -

Cholera.	Plague.
Diphtheria.	Pneumonia, Acute Primary.
Dysentery.	Pneumonia, Acute Influenzal.
Encephalitis (Acute)	Poliomyelitis.
Erysipelas.	Puerperal Pyrexia.
Food Poisoning (or suspected Food Poisoning)	Relapsing Fever.
Malaria.	Scarlet Fever.
Measles.	Smallpox.
Meningococcal Infection.	Tuberculosis.
Ophthalmia Neonatorum.	Typhoid Fever.
Paratyphoid Fever	Typhus.
	Whooping Cough.

Below are given the figures for notifications of infectious diseases, other than Tuberculosis, in the district during the year 1959 -

Dysentery	..	..	2	Ophthalmia Neonatorum..	2
Erysipelas	..	..	1	Puerperal Pyrexia	.. 51
Food Poisoning.	..	..	5	Scarlet Fever	.. .. 9
Measles	..	..	494	Whooping Cough	.. .. 20

Diphtheria - There were no notifications of Diphtheria during the year.

Poliomyelitis - There were no notifications of Poliomyelitis during the year.

Puerperal Pyrexia - 51 notifications of Puerperal Pyrexia were received. These were all associated with hospital confinements. Only 6 of these cases were Shoreham residents.

On the next 2 pages are tables giving -

- a) details of notifications in age groups, (excluding Tuberculosis)
- b) monthly summary of infectious diseases, (excluding Tuberculosis)





INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFICATIONS IN AGE GROUPS  
(Excluding Tuberculosis)

Infected Disease.	Under 1 year	1 - year	2 - years	3 - "	4 - "	5 - 9 "	10 - 14 "	15 - 19 "	20 - 34 "	35 - 44 "	45 - 64 "	65 years and over	Age Unknown	Totals
Dysentery	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	1	5
Measles	8	39	52	60	74	237	14	2	6	-	-	-	2	494
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	36	8	-	-	1	51
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	4	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
Whooping Cough	2	1	3	5	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
Totals	12	41	55	68	78	250	15	8	44	8	-	1	4	584





MONTHLY SUMMARY OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES  
(Excluding Tuberculosis)

-13-

Infectious Disease.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Totals
Dysentery.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Erysipelas	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Food Poisoning	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	5
Measles	268	174	30	17	2	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	494
Ophthalmia Neonatorum	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	7	8	1	7	6	3	4	5	4	1	1	4	51
Scarlet Fever	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	4	2	9
Whooping Cough	-	-	8	3	2	2	1	--	4	-	-	-	20
Totals	276	183	39	29	11	10	7	8	8	1	5	7	584





Tuberculosis - There were 11 notifications of Tuberculosis of which 4 were primary notifications and 7 were non-primary.

A primary notification is one that relates to a person who has not been previously notified in the district of any Authority.

Non-primary notifications are mainly 'transfers' from other districts.

Of the primary notifications -

- (a) 3 were pulmonary infections, viz.,  
1 male aged 42 years.  
2 females aged 19-yrs and 49-yrs.
- (b) One was a non-pulmonary infection, viz.,  
Female aged 36 years.

In addition there were 2 posthumous notifications of Tuberculosis. One was that of an infant boy aged 1 month, and the cause of death was certified as -  
Pulmonary Tuberculosis.  
Prematurity.

Table showing details of Department's Tuberculosis Register at 1st January and 31st December, follows :-

	<u>Pulmonary</u>		<u>Non-Pulmonary</u>		Total
	M.	F.	M.	F.	
No: on Register at 1st Jan	47	38	6	3	94
<u>Additions</u>					
Primary Notifications	1	2	-	1	4
Non-primary " "	6	1	-	-	7
Total additions	7	3	-	1	11
<u>Deletions</u>					
Recovered	5	8	2	1	16
Died	1	1	-	-	2
Left District	2	-	-	-	2
Total deletions	8	9	2	1	20
On Register 31st December	46	32	4	3	85





S A N I T A R Y   C I R C U M S T A N C E S   O F   T H E  
A R E A.

---

WATER      SUPPLY.

All the houses in the District have a piped water supply. The Brighton Corporation supplies all but one dwelling, the latter a farm house, receiving its supply from the Steyning public supply.

The respective water authorities are responsible for the regular bacteriological examination of the water, but 4 supplies were also taken by the Public Health Department during the year. They were satisfactory.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE.

Practically 100% of the premises in the Shoreham-by-Sea District are on main drainage.

The sewage from the Shoreham Urban District either gravitates or is pumped to a large underground storage tank holding a million gallons at the extreme eastern end of Dolphin Road, Shoreham-by-Sea; the tank is connected by a 45" diameter sewer to the Portslade and Southwick Outfall Sewage Boards Sea Outfall which it joins in Albion Street, Southwick, near the Victory Inn (Public House) and extends under the harbour and for a distance out to sea from the foreshore of approximately 1000 feet.

The tank is discharged twice every twenty four hours through this outfall together with sewage from Southwick, Portslade and a small part of Hove. This discharge takes place during a period of approximately 2-hrs. commencing 1½-hours after each high water and apart from rough screening no treatment of the sewage takes place.

Cesspools and Septic Tanks.

In parts of the town where sewers are not available, there are cesspools and septic tanks; these number approximately 35, and are emptied by means of a mechanical cesspool emptier, and the sewage disposed of at the Sewage Works.

COLLECTION AND DISPOSAL OF REFUSE

There is a weekly removal of house refuse. It is collected by mechanical freightors and disposed of by the controlled tipping method on a site in Lancing, this being used in conjunction with neighbouring authorities.





During the year, approximately 4,680 tons of refuse was collected.

The services in connection with Sewerage and Drainage and Refuse Disposal are the responsibility of the Surveyor, to whom I am indebted for the information given above.

### PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1936

This Act includes among its provisions, those regarding sanitation and buildings; nuisances and offensive trades; public swimming baths and bathing places; watercourses; moveable dwellings.

The legislation for a considerable part of the work of the Public Health Department, is found in the Public Health Act 1936.

#### Dustbins (Section 73)

. Dustbins are supplied and maintained by the householders and failure to maintain the dustbins in a proper condition of repair gives rise to a nuisance and is a recurring source of trouble.

During the year, 198 visits were made in connection with defective dustbins.

#### Cleansing of Verminous Houses. (Section 83)

During the year, 8 houses found to be infested with fleas were disinfested. Infested houses are treated with liquid insecticides or gammexane smoke according to circumstances.

The houses and furniture of prospective tenants of Council houses are examined where necessary for the presence of vermin and treated as above.

Other Premises. 39 other premises comprising 196 rooms were treated for insects. The treatments carried out under this heading were mainly for cockroaches in bakehouses and kitchens in hospitals and Children's Homes. Insecticides used are pybuthrin, malathion and dieldrin.





### Woodworm in Council Houses.

The treatment of Council houses for the presence of woodworm has been carried out during the year, and of the 282 pre-war Council houses, 47 had been treated initially by the end of the year. The Council called in Professor F. Jane, Ph.D., D.Sc., for a report on the work being carried out and he gave his approval to the method of treatment being used. Two other Council properties were treated for woodworm.

### Provision of Public Conveniences. (Section 87)

The Council provides and maintains at different sites in the town, 7 conveniences for men and 5 for women. They are situated at the following places -

Buckingham Park; Beach Lido; Kingston Beach; Cemetery Grounds and adjoining the Town Hall, and men's conveniences only, in Surry Street and at The Red Lion.

Inspections in connection with Public Conveniences during the year, numbered 59.

### Offensive Trades (Sections 107-108)

There were 33 inspections made of premises carrying on an offensive trade. A number of complaints were received during the year concerning offensive odours emanating from the premises which appeared to be due to a breakdown in the plant, or overloading. Discussions have taken place with the firm concerned, and advice given as to steps to be taken to minimise the nuisance, and at the time this report was made, consideration was being given to installation of new equipment.

### Provision of Mortuaries. (Section 198)

The Council provides a public Mortuary which also receives bodies from the adjacent districts of Southwick and Chanctonbury.

For the year 1959, 54 bodies were received from the three Districts.

Towards the end of 1959, works of improvement at the Mortuary were in hand by the Surveyor's Department.

### Public Swimming Baths, etc. (Sections 221-234)

There are no public Swimming Baths in the district.



Movable Dwellings - Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc. (Sections 268-269)

applications were received during the year for  
in respect of Caravan Sites.

6 applications were received, and licenses granted  
to station a caravan.  
49 inspections were made.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948  
and  
NATIONAL ASSISTANCE (AMENDMENT) ACT, 1951

Section 47 and Section 1 respectively of the above-mentioned Acts, provide for the removal to suitable premises, of persons in need of care and attention. Fortunately, no action under these Sections was necessary during the year. However, assistance on a voluntary basis was given in a number of cases.

Section 50. National Assistance Act. (Burials).

This section places upon the Sanitary Authority, the obligation to cause to be buried or cremated, the body of any person who has died or has been found dead in their area in any case where it appears to the Authority that no suitable arrangements for the disposal of the body have been or are being made otherwise than by the Authority.

No action was necessary under this section during the year.

PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949

The methods employed in the destruction of rodents in the District are those recommended by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and a Rodent Operator is employed for part of his time on this work.

The Council's sewers are tested and baited systematically. The refuse tip was treated 5 times during the year, but no major infestation was found.

A number of business premises and Institutions regularly use the Council's services for rodent control for which a charge is made. A free service is given in respect of private dwelling houses.





No: of visits by Rodent Operator .....	1275
No: of complaints made by the Public ..	84
Infestations found as a result of complaints ..	80
Infestations found as a result of inspections..	37
Total number of premises treated .....	117
No: of 'Block' Control treatments .....	2

SHOP'S ACT, 1950

The work of the Department under this Act relates to sanitary and other arrangements in shops.

No: of shops in the district .....	285
No: of inspections made .....	193
No: of contraventions found .....	6
No: of contraventions remedied .....	6

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

No: of premises licensed	.....	3
No: of inspections made	.....	13

There were no new applications for licences.

There were no infringements of the conditions of the licence.

RAG FLOCK AND OTHER FILLING MATERIALS ACT, 1951

This Act requires registration with the Sanitary Authority of all premises where such fillings as are specified by the Act are used. The Act is designed to secure the use of 'clean' filling materials in upholstered and other articles which are stuffed or lined.

One factory in the district is registered under this Act for the storage of rag flock.

## HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952

This Act prohibits the sale or letting of certain heating appliances without effective fireguards.

During the year, 12 inspections of premises were made. 25 heating appliances which were on display in various shops were examined in connection with the above Act. It was necessary to ask for one electric fire to be withdrawn.





On communication with the manufacturer of this fire, it was ascertained that a better guard was being fitted on new models of the heating appliance in question.

### CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

During 1959, 24 complaints were received mostly concerning industrial premises in the district. The complaints were in the main concerned with isolated occurrences which were quickly remedied. The problem of the emissions of dust from the area south of the Brighton Road, still remains, and is constantly receiving attention.

Where new factories are being built, the tendency is in the main for oil fired furnaces to be installed. Recommendations have been made in several cases for the height of chimneys to be raised to prevent nuisances by fumes and oily deposits from such furnaces.

The Clean Air Act 1956 brought private dwelling houses within its scope and several complaints were received in respect of alleged smoke nuisances from this type of property. Although no action has been taken to institute Smoke Controlled Areas in this district, it is most important that householders should burn the correct type of fuels in their fire-grates and that the fire-grates should be of an approved efficient type.

77 Observations were made in respect of smoke and dust emissions.

66 visits were made.

6 Intimation Notices were served as follows -

Smoke and Soot	.....	5
Dust	.....	1

### Vacant Sites.

Nuisances arose from the dumping of rubbish on the 2 vacant sites existing in the town. Notices were sent to the owners of the sites and the rubbish was removed.

### HEALTH EDUCATION.

During the year, talks were given by the Chief Public Health Inspector to Student Nurses at Southlands Hospital on Environmental Health and Food Hygiene. Short talks were also given to food handlers at suitable opportunities on Food Hygiene.



The following is a summary of work carried out by the Public Health Inspectors under the afore-mentioned Acts -

DWELLING HOUSES.

Inspections under the Public Health Act 1936

Complaints .....	121
Infectious Disease .....	56
Verminous Conditions .....	394
(and woodworm)	

OTHER VISITS.

Accumulations and deposits .....	92
Agricultural Premises .....	12
Atmospheric Pollution visits .....	66
Drainage .....	255
Dustbins .....	198
Factories .....	56
Heating Appliances .....	12
Offensive Trades .....	33
Pet Shops .....	13
Public Conveniences .....	59
Shops Act .....	193
Smoke Observations .....	77
Tents, Vans and Sheds .....	49
Water Supplies .....	6
Workplaces .....	8
Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials	
Act 1951 ...	2

MISCELLANEOUS VISITS.

Appointments and Interviews .....	250
Public Health Act Re-inspections .....	288
Miscellaneous .....	895

Notices Served.

	<u>Informal</u>	<u>Statutory.</u>
Public Health Act .....	116	15
Heating Appliances .....	1	-
Agricultural Premises ..	3	-
Prevention of Damage		
by Pests Act.	7	2
Total...	127	17.

No: of Informal Notices complied with ..... 180.  
This includes outstanding Notices from  
the previous year.

No: of Statutory Notices complied with .... 11





Defects Remedied and Nuisances Abated.

External walls .....	6
Roofs repaired .....	16
Windows repaired .....	10
Windows made to open .....	4
Walls and ceilings repaired .....	23
Damp Walls treated .....	52
Doors repaired and renewed .....	7
Floors repaired .....	9
Yard paving repaired .....	2
Sinks repaired or renewed .....	1
Guttering provided or repaired ..	7
Water pipes repaired .....	1
Firegrates repaired or renewed ..	5
Staircases repaired .....	1
Dustbins provided .....	63
Drains repaired .....	11
Drains cleansed .....	15
Cesspools repaired or cleansed...	1
W.C's repaired .....	4
Accumulations .....	15
Keeping of Animals .....	1
Offensive Trades .....	1
Smoke and dust .....	9
Shops Act .....	6
Food premises - defects .....	118
Agriculture (Safety, Health & Welfare Provisions) Act	2
Factories Act .....	1
Miscellaneous .....	14
Total .....	<u>405</u>





Section IV

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES  
(INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION)

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FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

This Act makes provision in connection with the following :-

- Composition and labelling of food and drugs.
- Food unfit for human consumption.
- Hygiene in connection with sale, etc., of food to the public.
- Registration of premises and licensing of vehicles, etc., in connection with the sale of food.
- Special provisions as to sale, etc. of particular food.
- Milk and Dairies.
- Provision and Regulation of Markets.
- Slaughterhouses and Knackers yards, Cold Air Stores.

The Department has records of 245 Food Premises in the District where the following food trades are carried on -

Bakehouses (no basement bakehouses) .....	9
Butchers .....	15
Confectioners' Shops and Bakers .....	7
Sweet Shops .....	20
Fish (wet) .....	7
Fish (Fried) .....	4
Food Manufacturers .....	3
Greengrocery .....	12
Grocery .....	38
Icecream manufacturers .....	7
Icecream - retail sales .....	64
Licensed Premises and Clubs .....	27
Milk Distributors .....	25
Off Licences .....	7
Preparation or manufacture of sausages, etc. ...	20
Restaurants and Cafes, Kitchens.	
a) Restaurants, cafes, snack bars, etc ....	42
b) Factory Canteens .....	5
c) Hospitals, Nursing Homes, Hostels, etc...	5
d) Schools .....	8
e) Boarding houses and Food houses .....	23
Warehouses .....	4
Miscellaneous .....	6

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Total ..... 358



# Food Complaints.

During the year, 16 complaints were received from residents about food sold to them and which they considered was not fit for human consumption. All these complaints were investigated and the vendors invited to submit written explanations. In 6 cases the complaints could not be substantiated and no action was taken. Below are given details of some of the cases -

		<u>Action taken</u>
a) Grey matter in Bread	-- probably due to excess of lubricating oil on moving parts of machinery.	Verbal warning.
b) Mouldy Pork Pie.	-- It was established that the pie was one week old at the time of purchase, probably due to lack of rotation of stock.	Written warning.
c) Unsound Potatoes.	-- End-of-season potatoes in poor condition.	Verbal warning.
d) Unsound Bacon.	-- The bacon was "magotty"	Written warning.
e) Steak and Kidney Pie.	-- It was alleged by the manufacturers that the pie was a week old when sold. Lack of proper rotation of stock thought to be the cause.	Written warning.
f) Orange Drink.	-- Bottle of orange drink was found to contain a deposit of cement.	Written warning.
g) Dirty Bottle of Milk.	--	Written warning.

During 1959, legal proceedings were taken in respect of offences which had occurred at the end of 1958. These proceedings were taken under Sections 2 or 8 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955. Details are given below.

## Section 2.

	Fines.
1. Sold a currant bun containing 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ " nail ..	£5. 0. 0.
2. Sold a bottle of milk containing glass ..	£50. 0. 0.





Section 8.

	<u>Fines.</u>	<u>Costs.</u>
1. Sold sausage rolls unfit for human consumption in that they contained a mould growth .....	£5. 0. 0.	
2. Sold pork rolls unfit for human consumption .....	£5. 0. 0.	£2. 0. 0.
3. Sold a meat pie unfit for human consumption in that it was mouldy .....	£5. 0. 0.	
4. Sold sliced cooked pork unfit for human consumption being infested with maggots .....	£10. 0. 0.	

Complaints about wrapped meat pies and other prepacked foods recur from time to time and present a real problem. Some manufacturers stamp the cellophane cover with a code which indicates the date of manufacture, or the date at which the food should be consumed. This method obviously puts a great responsibility on all concerned with handling the food from the time it leaves the manufacturers till it reaches the customer. The coding must be understood by all and great care must be taken to ensure that sales are made in strict rotation. It would seem more satisfactory from the customer's angle if, instead of a code, the date by which the food should be consumed was printed clearly on the wrapping, and this also would be easier for the food handlers.

Section 9 (Examination and seizure of suspected food).

No formal action was necessary under this section, but requests are received from tradespeople for examination of suspected food. Below is a list of foodstuffs found to be unfit for human consumption during the year, which were voluntarily surrendered -

	<u>Tons.</u>	<u>Cwt.</u>	<u>Qrs.</u>	<u>Lbs.</u>	<u>Ozs.</u>
Canned and butcher's meat	1	15		18	
Canned fish		3	3	11	
Canned foods	2	7	1	11	4
Total	- 4	6	1	12	4

Regular visits are paid to certain wholesalers' premises where it is found quantities of unsound food are surrendered from time to time





## Disposal of Unsound Food.

Arrangements have been made with a local firm to collect condemned meat over 28-lbs. in weight for processing. Smaller quantities of meat and other condemned foods are destroyed at the Council's refuse tip.

### Section 13. (Regulations as to Food Hygiene)

The Food Hygiene Regulations 1955 were made under Section 13 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955 and are enforced and executed by each Local Authority in their district. Their purpose is, as the name implies, to ensure hygienic methods in the preparation, handling, transport, etc., of food. Below is a list of certain of the Regulations indicating their purpose and at the side is the number of contraventions found during the year, and for which Notices were served.

Regulation 6	{Cleanliness of equipment, etc)	...	6
" 8	{Food to be protected from risk of contamination)	.....	12
" 9	{Personal Cleanliness)	.....	4
" 10	{Carrying of food and wrapping etc. of open food)	.....	1
" 14	{Sanitary conveniences)	.....	1
" 16	{Wash-hand basins to be provided)..	.....	4
" 17	{First-aid materials to be provided)	.....	1
" 19	{Facilities for washing food and equipment)	.....	2
" 21	{Ventilation of food rooms)	.....	1
" 23	{Cleanliness and repair etc. of food rooms)	.....	12
" 24	{Accumulation of refuse)	.....	2
" 25	{Temperature at which certain foods to be kept)	.....	2
" 26	{General requirements as to Stalls)	.....	5
" 27	{Covering of certain stalls and receptacles for waste	.....	3

The Notices served under these Regulations, related to defects in respect of the following -

Bakehouses	.....	7	Greengrocer's Van	.....	1
Baker's Van	.....	5	Grocers	.....	3
Butchers	.....	5	Licensed Premises	.....	1
Butcher's Van	.....	1	Mobile Canteen	.....	2
Confectioners	.....	2	Restaurant Kitchen	...	17
Fishmongers	.....	1	School Kitchen	.....	5
Fish Barrow	.....	4	Wholesalers	.....	3
Greengrocers	.....	1	Miscellaneous	.....	1



Section 16. (Registration of premises for the manufacture and sale of ice cream and of sausages, etc.)

This Section provides that no premises shall be registered for the sale, or the manufacture for the purpose of sale, of ice cream, or the storage of ice cream intended for sale, or the preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale, unless they are registered under this Section for that purpose by the Local Authority. In the district, the registrations under this section are as listed below -

- a) Premises registered for manufacture of ice cream ..... 7
- b) Premises registered for sale of ice cream ..... 64
- c) Premises registered for preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food intended for sale ..... 20

Ice cream. New legislation concerning Ice cream made under Section 4 of Food and Drugs Act 1955, came into operation in April 1959, viz :-

- a) The Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc) Regulations 1959 which consolidate and amend the Ice Cream (Heat Treatment etc.) Regulations, 1947-1952, require that ingredients used in the manufacture of ice cream are to be pasteurised by one or other of 3 specified methods or sterilised, and thereafter kept at a low temperature until the freezing process is begun.
- b) The Food Standards (Ice Cream) Regulations 1959 which replace the Food Standards (Ice Cream) Order 1953, and lay down the standard of composition for ice cream

23 samples of ice cream were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory Service for testing, and were reported as follows -

Grade 1 .....	21
Grade 2 .....	1
Grade 3 .....	-
Grade 4 .....	1

Follow up samples were obtained in the case of the Grade 4.





Section 29 (Milk and Dairies Regulations),

(a) Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations 1959.

Regulations came into operation on 8th March 1959 and re-enact with amendments the Milk and Dairies Regulations 1949-1954. A number of changes made include those concerning notifiable diseases in persons in certain employment connected with Milk. (Regulation 19)

The Department's register lists the following distributors of milk and dairy premises -

Milk Distributors .....	25
Dairy Premises .....	2

(b) Milk (Special Designation) (Raw Milk) Regulations 1949-54

The following licences were issued by the Urban District Council -

Dealer's Licence - Tuberculin Tested Milk ..	3
Dealer's Supplementary Licence .....	5

During the year, 33 samples of raw milk were submitted for biological examination for tubercle bacilli and Brucella Abortus (cause of Undulant Fever) and all gave negative results.

(c) Milk (Special Designation) (Pasteurised and Sterilised Milk) Regulations 1949-1953.

The following licences were issued by the Urban District Council -

Dealer's Licence - Pasteurised Milk .....	8
Sterilised Milk .....	14
Dealer's Supplementary Licence	
Pasteurised Milk .....	5

Pasteurised and Sterilised Milks are required to comply with certain tests. 16 samples of these milks were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory and all were found to be satisfactory.

No contraventions were found during the year in relation to Milk and Dairies.





Summary of work carried out under the  
Food and Drugs Act, 1955

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Inspections.

Registered Food Premises .....	155
Other Food Premises .....	306
Food .....	51
Dairies and Milk Distributors Premises ....	95
Vans, etc. ....	71

Investigations.

Food Complaints .....	16
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Sampling.

Graded Milks .....	49
Ice cream (bacteriological examinations)....	23

Notices Served.

All types of Food Premises .....	27
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## H O U S I N G

In relation to housing, Local Authorities have duties under the Public Health Act, 1936 and the Housing Acts.

Under the Public Health Act 1936, the main action taken as regards houses is in respect of nuisances, that is the discovery and abatement of nuisances, and these are dealt with in ~~this~~ chapter.

The Housing Acts relate to other aspects of housing and below is set out the provisions of various parts of the Act and the work carried out by the department during the year.

## HOUSING ACT, 1957

- Part II deals with the provisions of securing the repair, maintenance and sanitary condition of houses.  
Part III deals with Clearance Areas.  
Part IV deals with the Abatement of Overcrowding.  
Part V deals with the Provision of Housing Accommodation.

Part II

Section 3. (Duty of Local Authority to inspect district and keep records).

In accordance with this section, the following work was done -

1. a) Number of houses inspected under Housing Act... 62
2. a) Number of houses (included under 1) inspected and recorded in accordance with the Housing Consolidated Regulations 1925 and 1932 deemed to be made under this Section ..... 62
- b) Number of Inspections made ..... 269

Section 4. (Definition of Standard Fitness)

This section enacts that in determining for any purpose of this Act whether a house is unfit for human habitation, regard shall be had to its condition in respect of the following matters, that is to say -

- |                        |  |
|------------------------|--|
| (a) repair,            | (e) ventilation,                           |
| (b) stability,         | (f) water supply,                          |
| (c) freedom from damp, | (g) drainage,                              |
| (d) natural lighting,  | (h) facilities for storage, etc., of food. |





and the house shall be deemed to be unfit for human habitation if and only if it is so far defective in one or more of the said matters that it is not reasonably suitable for occupation in that condition.

Section 17. (Duty of Local Authority to make Demolition or Closing Orders or to purchase house where no undertaking is accepted).

1. Number of houses in respect of which  
Demolition Orders made ..... Nil
2. Number of houses demolished (this includes  
houses, the subject of Demolition  
Orders made in previous years) ..... Nil
3. Number of houses in respect of which  
Closing Orders made ..... Nil

Section 18. (Power to make a Closing Order as to part of a building)

Number of Closing Orders made in respect  
to part of a building ..... Nil

Section 27. (Closing Order - general provisions)

Number of houses or parts of houses  
previously the subject of Closing  
Orders, in respect of which the  
Closing Order was determined ..... Nil.

Part III - Clearance and Redevelopment.

Section 42. (Power to declare an area a Clearance Area).

No area was declared to be a Clearance Area  
during the year.

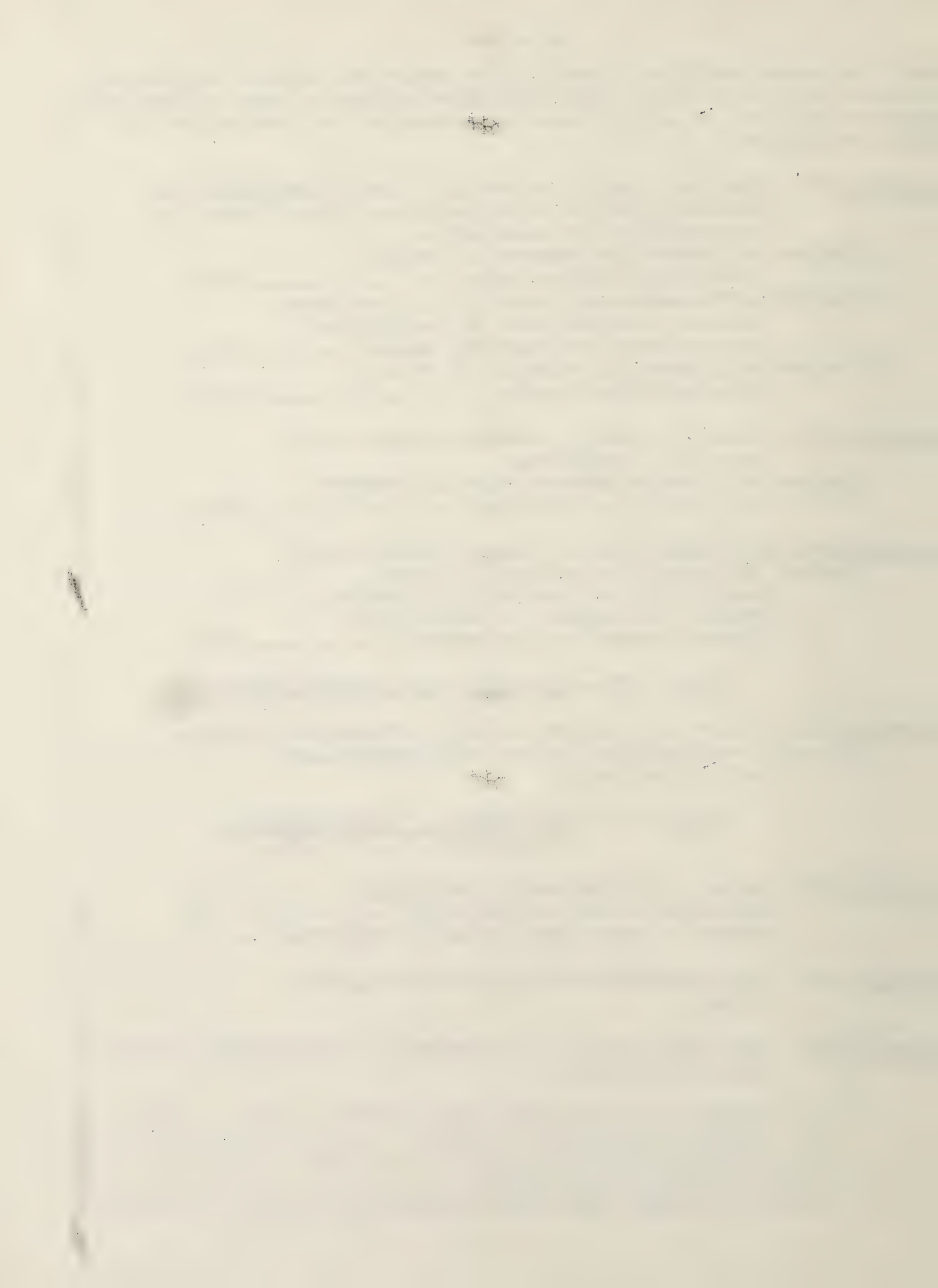
Part IV - Abatement of Overcrowding.  
(Sections 76, 78 & 86.)

Section 76. Number of overcrowded dwellings  
recorded at the end of 1958 ..... 2  
Number of new cases added to register .. 0

Section 78. In neither case was Statutory Action  
taken.

Section 86. The following is a summary of the position at the  
end of the year -

- a. (i) Number of dwellings overcrowded at end of year .. 2
- (ii) Number of families therein ..... 2
- (iii) Number of persons dwelling therein ..... 14
- b. Number of new cases reported ..... 0
- c. Number of cases relieved during the year ..... 0





Part V. - Provision of Housing Accommodation.

The table below shows the number of additional units of housing accommodation at the end of the year -

<u>Units completed during 1959</u>		<u>Houses</u>	<u>Flats</u>
a)	by Local Authority	Nil	Nil
b)	by Private Enterprise	134	11

Housing Applications.

Number of Applicants on the Council's	
register at the end of 1958	274
New Applicants added to the register	
in, 1959 and remaining on list	
31st December 1959	48
Total number of Applicants on register	
end of 1959	233
Number of families or units on the	
register rehoused during the year	19

HOUSING (FINANCIAL PROVISIONS) ACT, 1958

Section 43 (Power of Local Authorities to make advances)

No applications for advances were received.

RENT ACT, 1957.

The Rent Act 1957 came into operation on 6th July 1957 and its purpose was to encourage more owners to maintain houses in good repair. Since the Act came into operation 15 applications have been dealt with. There were 2 applications in 1959

HOUSE PURCHASE AND HOUSING ACT, 1959

This Act came into operation on the 14th June 1959, and introduced a new system of grants to supplement the existing improvement grants paid at the discretion of the Local Authority under the Housing (Financial Provisions) Act 1958.

The new grants, known as Standard Grants are available towards the cost of improving a house which lacks all or any of the following amenities -



- a) a fixed bath or shower in a bathroom;
- b) a wash-hand basin;
- c) a hot water supply;
- d) a water closet in or contiguous to the dwelling;
- e) satisfactory facilities for storing food.

These grants can be claimed as a right subject to certain conditions.

No: of applications for Standard Grants	.....	9
No: approved	.....	9

Discretionary Grants.

No: of applications	.....	2
No: approved	.....	1

All the above applications were in respect of owner/occupier.

HOUSING (UNDERGROUND ROOMS) ACT 1959

This Act became law on 14th May 1959, and came into force one month later. The purpose of the Act was to restore to Local Authorities their previous powers for closing unhealthy underground rooms under regulations made by them.

No action has been taken during the year.

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Section VI

F A C T O R I E S.

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FACTORIES ACT, 1937

District Councils have certain responsibilities in connection with general health and welfare provisions in factories. These differ according to whether the factory is a power factory or a non-power factory, i.e., whether mechanical power is or is not used.

In the case of non-power factories, the duties are concerned with the provisions relating to -

Cleanliness,  
Overcrowding,  
Temperature,  
Ventilation,  
Drainage of floors,  
Sanitary Conveniences.

In power factories the only duty of the District Council relates to sanitary conveniences, the other health provisions being the responsibility of H.M. Inspector of Factories, who is also responsible in both types of factories for the requirements relating to provision and maintenance of suitable and sufficient lighting.

District Councils are also responsible for enforcing the provisions of the Act relating to Outwork.

At the end of the year there were 20 non-power and 81 power factories on the Register.

Homework - Outworkers.

Section 110 (List of Outworkers to be kept in certain Trades).

Under this Section, occupiers of every factory and every contractor employed by any such occupier in the business of the factory, must keep in prescribed form, lists of outworkers employed in such classes of work as the Secretary of State may by regulations specify.

In 1959 there were 4 Outworkers, and the home work carried out by these outworkers has been that in connection with wearing apparel and curtain and furniture hangings.

Details of the work carried out follows -





# FACTORIES ACT, 1937

## PART I OF THE ACT.

### 1. Inspections for purposes of provisions as to health

Premises	No: on Register	Number of		
		Inspection	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1,2,3,4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	20	12	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	73	36	2	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises)	8	8	-	-
Total	101	56	2	-



2. Cases in which defects were found

Particulars	No: of cases in which defects were found				No: of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	To H.M. Inspector	Referred By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	2	2	-	-	-
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	-
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	-
Inadequate ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	2	2	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	4	-	-	-





Part VIII of the Act. Outwork.

Nature of Work.	Section 110			Section 111		
	No: of Out-workers in Aug. list required by Sec. 110(1) (c)	No: of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No: of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No: of instances of work in unwholesome premises	Notices served	Prosecutions
Wearing } Mak- apparel } ing } etc.	3	-	-	-	-	-
Curtains and furniture hangings	1	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4	-	-	-	-	-





SERVICES PROVIDED BY OTHER AUTHORITIES.SERVICES UNDER THE NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACT, 1946.

The National Health Service Act, 1946, makes provision for the following Services -

1. Hospital and Specialist Services (Part II of the Act)

The South West Metropolitan Regional Hospital Board is the Authority responsible for the provision of hospital and specialist services in the area; the day-to-day administration being carried out by the Worthing Group Hospital Management Committee.

The hospitals serving the district are :-

Southlands	...	General Hospital.
Worthing	...	General Hospital.
Littlehampton	...	General Hospital.
Swandean	...	Infectious Diseases. Long Stay Cases.
Zachary Merton	...	Maternity.

2. Personal Health Services (Part III of the Act)

These are provided in this area by the West Sussex County Council. They are :-

1. The Care of Mothers and young Children.
2. Domiciliary Midwifery.
3. Home Nursing.
4. Health Visiting.
5. Vaccination and Immunisation.
6. Ambulance Service.
7. Prevention of illness, care, and after-care, of persons suffering from illness.
8. Home Help.

3. General Medical and Dental Services (Part IV)

The National Health Service Executive Council is the authority responsible for the purpose of exercising functions with respect to the provision of services under this part of the Act. The Executive Council operates from Chichester.



NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948

The West Sussex County Council as Welfare Authority provides a Welfare Service for the Aged and for Handicapped Persons.

SCHOOL HEALTH SERVICE

The West Sussex County Council in its capacity as Local Education Authority, is responsible for the provision of the School Health Service.

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